

PRZYSTUPIŃSKI, H

14

3776

689.55.71 : 620.191.2

Dworzak Jz, Przystupiński H. Corrosion Properties of ZnAl Alloys. MG
"Własności korozjne stopów typu ZnAl". Przegląd Mechaniczny,
No. 11, 1054, pp. 346-350, 14 figs, 4 tabs.

With a view to effecting savings on scarce non-ferrous metals in industry the ZnAl alloys (mostly of composition Al — 3.5—4%, Cu — 0.1%, Mg — 0.02—0.05%) are being used. At the Metal Technology Department of the Wrocław Polytechnic investigations have been carried out with the following objects: to establish the rate of corrosion in relation to the quantity of foreign metal present; to investigate the influence of stresses in the alloy on the progress of inter-crystalline corrosion; and to establish the progress of corrosion when the alloy is in contact with Cu, Pb, and cast-iron. It was proved that the foreign matter such as Pb, Sn, Cd decreases the capacity of the alloy to withstand corrosion; Pb, in particular, influences the inter-crystalline corrosion. Investigations carried out with ZnA14 alloy parts in contact with other metals showed that in every case direct contact with metals such as Pb, Cu and cast-iron increases corrosion, lead being in this case the most injurious of metals. While under mechanical stress, the ZnA14 alloy submits to corrosion five times more rapidly than under normal working conditions.

① ✓

GRYNBERG, Z.; PRZYSUSKI, L.

Case of thrombophlebitis of the splenic vein during renal amyloidosis
in primary chronic rheumatism. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.27:1244-1246
6 July 59.

l. (Z Oddzialu chorob wewnętrznych Szpitala Czerniakowskiego w Wie;
kierownik oddzialu: prof. dr med. M. Fejgin)
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID, compl.) (AMYLOIDOSIS, compl.)
(THROMBOPHLEBITIS, compl.) (PORTAL VEINS, dis.)

ADAMSKI, Tadeusz, WILKIEWICZ, Róża

Isolation of radium from uranium solutions by "synchroized" precipitation with barium chromate. Nukleonika 9 no. 9s725-752 1964.

1. Department of Chemical Technology, Institute of Nuclear Research Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

JEZOWSKA-TRZEBIATOWSKA, B.; PRZYWARSKA, H.

Oxygen carrying capacity of binuclear rhenium (IV) complex.
Bul Ac Pol chim. 6 no.6:349-354 '58. (EEAI 9:6)
(Potassium chloryrhenates) (Oxygen)

Przywara, H.

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Power and Technology.

C

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 10, 1959, 22284

Author : Jezowska-Trzebiatowska, B., Bardecki; Chmielewska, M.,
Przywarska, H., Mikulski, T., Bukietynska, K., Kakolowicz, W.

Inst :

Title : Studies on the Chemistry of Sesquivalent and Quadrivalent Uranium in Organic Solvents.

Orig Pub : Nukleonika, 1958, 3, Spec Number, 39-58

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 21 -

COUNTRY	:	Poland	b-9
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JCUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	74250
AUTHOR	:	Jezowska-Trzebiatowska, B. and <u>Przywarska, H.</u>	
INST.	:	Polish Academy of Sciences	
TITLE	:	Kinetics of the Reaction Between Oxochlororhenate (IV) and Molecular Oxygen Catalyzed by Nitrates	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Bull Acad Polon Sci, Ser Sci Chim, Geol et Geograph, 6, No 10, 611-615, LIII-LIV (1959)	
ABSTRACT	:	The kinetics of the addition of molecular O ₂ to [Re ₂ OCl ₄ O] ⁴⁻ (I) with the formation of a red peroxide complex [Re ₂ O ₂ Cl ₄ O] ⁴⁻ (II) in the presence of NO ₃ ⁻ have been studied in acid medium at 2.5-13° by the colorimetric method. The reaction is reversible; when pure N ₂ is passed through the solution obtained, II is converted back to I. The reaction rate is first order in the concentration of I and directly proportional to the concentration of NO ₃ ⁻ . The activation	

CARD: 1/2

40

KOŁODZIEJSKI, Józef; GILL, Stanisław; PRZYWIĘTOWSKI, Miroslav

Tanning compounds in the several morphological parts of *Rumex*
crispus L. *Farmacja Pol* 19 no.3:47-50 10 F '63.

1. Katedra Farmakognosji, Akademia Medyczna, Gdańsk.

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PRZYSZCZYPKOWSKI, A.

Detergent for removing grease, soot, and rust stains from hands. A. Przyszczykowski and M. Krzyżakowa (Zakład Przemysłu Kosmetycznego GIPRIS, Warsaw). *Prace Głównego Inst. Przemysłu Rolnego i Spółceńskiego* 3, No. 3, CH 49-50 (1954).—Subjective testing of several products in factories, involving washing very soiled hands, indicates the preference is for paste products. A typical compn. of such a preferred product is: 4% of a soap made from fatty grease (i.e. 16% fatty acids), 41% of a mech. abrasive, 8% solvents, half of which are tech. turpentine oils, 5% H₂O, and 6% of an agent which makes the skin smooth, like glycerol or lanolin.

Werner Jacobson

TUROWSKI, Janusz; PRZYTULA, Andrzej

Propagation of equiphasic fluxes in three-winding transformers.
Elektryka Lodz no.8:91-114 '61.

1. Department of Electric Machines and Transformers, Technical
University, Lodz.

ACCESSION NR: AT 4038892

P/2538/61/000/009/0041/0063

AUTHOR Lipinski, Andrzej (Lipin'ski, Andzhey); Przytula, Marian (Pshitula, Mariyan); Szymanski, Aleksander (Shiman'ski, Aleksander)

TITLE: Certain questions relating to the project of a double-surge neutron counter

SOURCE: Lodz. Uniwersytet. Zeszyty naukowe. Seria II. Nauki Matematyczno-przyrodnicze, no. 9, 1961. Projektowanie i budowa akceleratora jonowego (Design and construction of an ion accelerator), 41-63

TOPIC TAGS: double-surge neutron counter, fast neutron, gamma-background isolation, retardation probability, absorption probability, coincidence probability, accidental coincidence, liquid scintillator, pulse amplitude distribution

ABSTRACT: In investigations of the phenomena produced by fast neutrons an important role is played by the detector upon which largely depends the accuracy with which a given measurement can be made and even whether a given effect is measurable. A good detector must have a high neutron-counting efficiency, must not react to other kinds of radiation and must permit determination of the neutron energy. The time-of-flight method permits very accurate determination of

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ACCESSION NR: AT 4038892

P/2538/61/000/009/0041/0063

AUTHOR Lipinski, Andrzej (Lipin'ski, Andzhey); Przytula, Marian (Pshitula, Mariyan); Szymanski, Aleksander (Shiman'ski, Aleksander)

TITLE: Certain questions relating to the project of a double-surge neutron counter

SOURCE: Lodz. Uniwersytet. Zeszyty naukowe. Seria II. Nauki Matematyczno-przyrodnicze, no. 9, 1961. Projektowanie i budowa akceleratora jonowego (Design and construction of an ion accelerator), 41-63

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ABSTRACT: In investigations of the phenomena produced by fast neutrons an important role is played by the detector upon which largely depends the accuracy with which a given measurement can be made and even whether a given effect is measurable. A good detector must have a high neutron-counting efficiency, must not react to other kinds of radiation and must permit determination of the neutron energy. The time-of-flight method permits very accurate determination of

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ACCESSION NR: AT4038892

neutron energy, but is insensitive to other kinds of radiation; it is rather efficient, but requires a pulsing neutron source. The pulse-shape method permits isolation of the gamma background when neutron recording is quite efficient; but measurement of neutron energy is inaccurate and impossible in the case of a continuous spectrum. The double-surge method provides very high efficiency and isolation of the gamma background. While the measurement of electron energy is considered to be burdened by an error resulting from the method itself, it can be determined by this method, according to N. Hayes Bell, Jr., "Liquid Sci. Count, New York 1958, and J. Leiss, National Bureau of Standards, NBS-Tk-10. The authors have therefore continued to apply it. The program for building an accelerator in the Plant (Zaklad) of Experimental Physics of Lodz University includes construction of a double-surge counter. The present paper is the result of certain considerations and computations made in designing the above-mentioned detector. It describes the principle of action of the counter (first and second surge); discusses the probability of retardation-- only the order of magnitude, since a theory of retardation with capture is lacking for variable effective cross-sections --, the probability of absorption and the probability of coincidence; also problems connected with the determination of neutron energy, and accidental coincidences; and details the preparatory work on suitable liquid scintillators

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ACCESSION NR: AT4038892

and the electronic system designed to: 1) find the distribution of the amplitudes of the pulses obtained from the photomultiplier; 2) select from among them only those accompanied by a pulse produced by the second surge. Most of the computations are contained in six "postscripts", occupying the second half of the article and dealing with the above-mentioned probabilities, etc.: e.g. computation (approximate) of the loss of hot neutrons caused by leakage beyond the area of the scintillator. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 2 tables and 59 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Fizyki Doswiadczonej Uniwersytetu Lodzkiego Lodz (Chair of Experimental Physics of Lodz University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 18Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 019

Card 3/3

L 39650-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) Pr-L/
PS-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD
ACCESSION NR: AT5005433 P/2538/64/000/017/0079/0082

AUTHOR: Braun, R.; Lipinski, A. (Lipinskiy, A.); Malecki, H. (Maletskiy, Kh.);
Przytula, M. (Pshytula, M.)

TITLE: Detector of fast neutrons with a moderator

SOURCE: Lodz. Uniwersytet. Zeszyty naukowe. Seria II. Nauki matematyczno-
przyrodnicze, no. 17, 1964. Fizyka, 79-82

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation detector, detector, fast neutron detector, moderator,
scintillator, zinc sulfide, boron, plexiglas, plexiglas moderator, photomultiplier
tube, discriminator, amplifier, pulse light flash

ABSTRACT: A scintillation detector (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure), consisting of a
scintillator from silver-activated zinc sulfide and boron sinter, a plexiglass
moderator, and two photomultiplier tubes, is described. Five layers of sinter 1
mm in thickness are inserted between the six plates of plexiglas, and neutrons
falling perpendicularly to the plates are slowed down in the plexiglas. The slow-
ing down takes place also in an additional moderator 16 mm in thickness placed in
front of the detector. A 16 mm plexiglas layer placed behind the detector serves
as a neutron reflector. Light flashes in the zinc sulfide produced by alpha par-

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L 39650-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5005433

ticles from the reaction of the slowed-down neutrons are recorded by two photomultiplier tubes. This setup is advantageous in that a small number of photomultiplier tubes can record light flashes from a large surface. The pulses from the photomultiplier tubes are transferred first to simple cathode followers and then to a 20-meter concentric cable connected to an amplifier, discriminator, and computer. At 100 cm² of active detector surface the efficiency for neutrons from a Po-Be source amounts to about 5%. Detector sensitivity to gamma and x-ray radiation is negligible under these conditions. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Fizyki Doswiadczonej Uniwersytetu Lodzkiego (Experimental Physics Department, Lodz University)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC, NP

NO REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

LIPINSKI, Andrzej; PRZYTULA, Marian; SZYMANSKI, Aleksander

Certain problems concerning the design of a neutron counter with double pulse scintillation. Nauki matem przyrod Lodz no.9:41-63 '61.

1. Katedra Fizyki Doswiadczonej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

L 37231-66 EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AT6018309

SOURCE CODE: PO/2538/65/000/019/0031/0033

AUTHOR: Czepelska-Sulkowska, B. -- Chepel'ska-Sul'kovska, V.; Lipinski, A. --
Lipini'ski, A.; Przytula, M. -- Pshitula, M.

ORG: Department of Experimental Physics, Lodz University (Katedra Fizyki Doswiad-
czalnej Uniwersytetu Lodzkiego)

TITLE: A double-pulse neutron detector with a plastic scintillator /9

SOURCE: Lodz. Uniwersytet. Zeszyty naukowe. Seria II. Nauki matematyczno-przyrodnicze,
no. 19, 1965, 31-33

TOPIC TAGS: scintillator, neutron detector, gamma radiation, coincidence counting

ABSTRACT: The article is a continuation of a previous work on a double-pulse neutron
detector (Lipinski, A., Przytula, M., Szymanski, A., 1961,ZNUL, Seria II, No. 9,
41-63). The liquid scintillator used in the previous model is replaced in this case by
a plastic scintillator 3.2 cm square covered with a layer of silver-activated zinc
sulfide with boron about 1 mm thick. A fast neutron impinging on this detector
generates two pulses. The first pulse is due to recoil protons in the plastic scin-
tillator and the second takes place in the zinc sulfide layer as the result of an
 α -particle from the reaction $^{10}\text{B}(\text{n}, \alpha)^7\text{Li}$. The delayed coincidence method is used
for measuring the time distribution of the second pulses with respect to the first in

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ACC NR: AT6018309

a Po-Be neutron source. The maximum count in this case corresponds to a delay of 6 μ sec. A curve is also given showing the delay coincidence of a Co⁶⁰ source of γ -rays. A comparison of the two curves shows that the delayed coincidence method may be used for discrimination of the γ -ray background. The results of the neutron spectrum measurements are not given since the sample is too small to be statistically reliable. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 11111

LIPINSKI, Andrezej; PRZYTULA, Marian; SZYMANSKI, Aleksander

Certain problems concerning the design of a neutron counter with
double pulse scintillation. Nauki matem przyrod Lodz no.9:1,1-63 '61

1. Katedra Fizyki Doswiadczałnej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

PRZYTULA, Piotr

Management of vulvar edema in pregnancy. Gin.polska 30
no.5:605-610 S-0 '59.

1. Miejski Szpital Ginekologiczno-Położniczy w Warszawie
Ordynator: doc. dr med. P. Przytula.

(PREGNANCY compl)

(VULVA dis)

(EDEMA in pregn)

PRZYTULA, Piotr; MUSIEWICZ, Leszek

A case of carcinoma granuloso-cellulare ovarii treated successfully
with cytostatics and surgery. Wiad. lek. 18 no.12:1021-1024 15 Ja
'65.

I. Z Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorób Kobiecych Instytutu Matki i Dziecka
w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Jesinski).

PRZYTULA, Piotr

Observations on some clinics and hospitals in North America.
Pol.tyg.lek. 18 no.42:1576-1577 14 0'63.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343510002-2

R-200-1, 1947

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REF ID: A67524

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343510002-2"

PRZYTULA, Piotr

Transient pregnancy eclampsia. Gin. polska 27 no.6:
757-759 Nov-Dec 56.

l. Z Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Inst. Matki i
Dziecka w Warszawie. Kier. Kliniki: doc. dr. J. Lesinski,
Warszawa, Madalinskiego 25.

(ECLAMPSIA, case reports
transient, in twin pregn. (Pol))

PRZYTULA, Piotr

Acidosis in pregnancy and its treatment. Polski tygod. lek.
11 no. 46:1955-1961 12 Nov 56.

1. (Z Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Instytutu Matki
i Dziecka w Warszawie; Dyrektor: prof. F. Groer, Kierownik:
doc. J. Lesinski).

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS, complications,
acidosis, ther. (Pol))

(ACIDOSIS, in pregnancy,
in toxemias, ther. (Pol))

PRZYTULA, Piotr.

Alkaline reserve of the blood in eclamptic uremia in pregnancy.
Gin. polska 27 no.1:95-98 1956.

1. Z Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Instytutu Matki i
Dziecka w Warszawie. Dyrektor Instytutu: prof. dr F. Groer.
Kierownik Kliniki: doc. dr J. Lesiński. Warszawa, Akademicka 3
m 36.

(PREGNANCY, complications,
eclamptic uremia, blood alkaline reserve (Pol))

(UREMIA, in pregnancy,
eclamptic, blood alkaline reserve (Pol))

(ACID BASE EQUILIBRIUM,
alkaline reserve of blood in eclamptic uremia (Pol))

PRZYTULA, Piotr.

Clinical symptoms and management in late pregnancy toxemias.
Gin. polska 28 no.2:227-234 Mar-Apr 1956.

l. Warszawa, ul. Akademicka 9, m. 36.

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS

in late pregn., diag., etiol., & ther. (Pol))

L 4299-66 ENP(t)/ENP(b) TIP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP5028633

SOURCE CODE: PO/0046/65/010/003/0155/0163

AUTHOR: Przytycka, Roza--Pshitytska, R.

15

B

ORG: Institute for Nuclear Research, Warsaw (Instytut Badan Jadrowych); Enterprise of Chemical Technology (Zaklad Technologii Chemicznej)

TITLE: Some aspects of three methods of radium determination

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v.10, no. 3, 1965, 155-163

TOPIC TAGS: radium, analytic chemistry

ABSTRACT: Three methods of determination of radium were compared: the direct, rapid method by means of coprecipitation of radium with a carrier of barium chloride or barium sulfate; the emanation method using ionization chambers and a rotating electrometer; and the emanation method using scintillation flasks, a photomultiplier, and a counting circuit. It was found that the last method is the most convenient and gives the best accuracy. The author expresses thanks to technicians Mirian Brzozowski and Bogdan Zukowski for assistance with carrying out some of the experiments. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 formula. [NA]

SUB CODE: IC, GC, NP / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 009
SOV REF: 005

Card 1/1 AP

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic E-2
Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 7994.

Author : Minczewski, Jerzy., Przytycka, Roza., Kohman,
Lucja.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Potentiometric Determination of Small Amounts
of Hexavalent Uranium in Uranium Dioxide.

Orig Pub: Chem. analit., 1958, 3, No 1, 27-32.

Abstract: For determination of small amounts of U (6+) in
UO₂ use is made of the method of potentiometric
titration with a solution of Ti₂(SO₄)₃. To 4-5
g UO₂ in a Pt-dish are added 10 ml concentrated
HF, 30 ml water, and the mixture is heated until
there is formed a green precipitate (UF₄) cont-
aining no black particles (in the course thereof

Card 1/3

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic E-2
Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 7994.

Abstract: UO_3 is converted to the soluble UO_2F_2 . Thereafter the contents of the dish are diluted with water to 100 ml, 10 ml of the resulting solution are transferred to the potentiometric titration cell (with Pt- and Hg_2Cl_2 -electrodes), 10 ml water and 3 g Rochelle salt are added (to get a sharper jump in potential at titration end-point), the electric heater is switched on and the temperature is raised to 70° (to accelerate attainment of steady potential) and at this temperature titration is carried out with approximately 0.05 N solution of $\text{Ti}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ in 4 N H_2SO_4 . To remove O_2 and also to stir the solution CO_2 is passed into it. The results so obtained show

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FOLAND / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic E-2
Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 7394.

Abstract: good reproducibility but are characterized by
a positive error (on the average + 3%). Use of
 H_2SO_4 for dissolving the sample results in ana-
lysis data which are much too high, but addition
of the acid to the prepared solutions does not
affect accuracy of the results. -- A. Nemodruk.

Card 3/3

PRZTYCKA

PRZTYCKA, R; MALINOWSKA, S. WIRECKA, E.

Synthesizing 2-methoxy-5 chlorobenzoic acid and its ester, p. 663. (ROCZNIKI CHEMII, Warszawa, Vol. 28, no. 4, 1954.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4, Jun. 1955,
Uncl.

Przytycka, f.

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547.583.1-261.07

Przytycka R., Malinowski S., Wilecka E. Synthesis of 2-Methoxy-5-chlorobenzoic Acid and its Ester.

"Otrzymywanie kwasu 2-metoksy-5-chlorobenzoesowego oraz jego estru". Roczniki Chemii (PAN), No. 4, 1954, pp. 663-666.

2-methoxy-5-chlorobenzoic acid was synthesised as follows: by reduction of 2-nitro-4-chloroanisole with iron and hydrochloric acid, 2-amino-4-chloroanisole was obtained. This compound by the Sandmeyer reaction was transformed to 2-methoxy-5-chlorobenzonitrile, which was further hydrolyzed by heating in a water-alcohol solution of sodium hydroxide giving 2-methoxy-5-chlorobenzoic acid. By heating this acid in an excess of ethanol in the presence of sulphuric acid the corresponding ester was obtained.

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L 41979-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Feb/Pu-4 DIAAP/IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5012524

PO/0046/64/009/009/0725/0732

AUTHOR: Adamski, Tadeusz; Przytycka, Roza (Pshitytska, R.)

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23

6

TITLE: Isolation of radium from uranium solutions by "synchronized" precipitation with barium chromate

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 9, no. 9, 1964, 725-732

TOPIC TAGS: radium, uranium, barium, chromate, chemical separation, chemical precipitation

Abstract: The article describes the method of "synchronized" precipitation for isolating radium from uranium solutions. The experiment was performed by neutralizing acid uranium solutions with sodium acetate in air, then adding potassium chromate and barium chloride. The sediment was centrifuged, filtered, washed and dried. Its characteristics were determined and its grain structure analyzed by microscopic photography. The results of measurements are tabulated and plotted showing the effect of barium on the efficiency of

be obtained in pure condition directly from the uranium ore leaches.

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L 41979-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012524

"The authors are very much indebted to Mr. B. Zukowski for technical assistance."
Orig. art. has 8 figures, 2 graphs, and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Department of Chemical Technology, Institute of Nuclear Research,
Warsaw

SUBMITTED: 19Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, GC

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 021

JPRS

LL
Card 2/2 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343510002-2

ADAMSKI, Tadeusz; PRZTYCKA, Roza

A contribution to the studies on the coprecipitation of radium.
Rocznik chemii 36 no.3:561-562 '62.

1. Zaklad Technologii Chemicznej, Instytut Badan Jadrowych,
Warszawa.

PRZYTYCKA, ROZA

✓ Synthesis of 2-methoxy-3-chlorobenzoic acid and its ethyl ester. ROZA PRZYTYCKA, STANISLAW MELNICKI, and ELENIETA WIREK. (Chem. Technol., Warsaw). Roczniki Chem. 28, 603-6 (1954) (English summary). Reduction of 2,4-O₂N(Cl)C₆H₄OMe with Fe and HCl gave 71% 2,4-H₂N(Cl)C₆H₄OMe, which treated with NaNO₂ and HCl, and then with Cu(CN)₂, gave 82% 2,5-MeO(Cl)C₆H₃CN (I), m. 99-100° (from alc.). Heating I in a water-alc. soln. of NaOH gave 51% 2,5-MeO(Cl)C₆H₃CO₂H, m. 77-9° (from alc.), which heated in an excess of EtOH in the presence of H₂SO₄ gave 58.8% 2,5-MeO(Cl)C₆H₃CO₂Et, m. 98-100° (from EtOAc).

P. Dreyfuss

CH

②

AN
GW

GALECKI, Wladyslaw; EYLMES, Zygmunt; PRZYWARA, Stanislaw

Attempted evaluation of electrosurgical therapy of malignant tumors of the maxilla. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no. 44:1691-1693
N 2/64

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego Instytutu Onkologii, Oddzialu w Gliwicach (Kierownik Oddzialu Chirurgicznego: dr. med. W. Galecki).

PRZYWARSKA, H.

Distr: 4E3b/4E2c/4E3c 2 cys/4E3d

✓ The peroxy compounds of rhenium. B. Jezowska-Trzebiatowska and H. Przywarska (Univ. Wroclaw, Poland). *Congr. intern. chim. pure et appl.*, 16^e, Paris 1957, Mem. sect. chim. minérale 843-61 (Pub. 1958); cf. *C.A.* 52, 147a. Oxidn. of μ -oxochlororhenate with iodate, bromate, or other agents yields the red peroxy anion ($\text{Re}_2\text{O}_7\text{Cl}_6$)⁴⁻, stability const. 1.02×10^4 . Salts of the anion with Cs, Rb, and quinoline were prep'd, and the paramagnetism of the quinoline salt was measured. The mole ratios of oxidant to μ -oxochlororhenate are 2:1 for all except H_2O_2 , which has a 3:1 ratio because of a coordination complex with H_2O_2 as an intermediate; oxidn. with H_2O_2 or air in the presence of a nitrate catalyst is slower than the action of other oxidants. The peroxy anion decomps. readily on standing to the μ -oxochlororhenate, and is probably best described as a pseudoperoxide.

J. P. Phillips

5
1-97 (N9)
5

Przywarska, H.

Peroxy complexes as intermediate states in the electron-transfer reaction. B. Jezowska-Trzebiatowska and H. Przywarska. *Bull. Acad. polon. sci., Classe III*, 3, 429-32 (1955) (in English); cf. *C.A.* 48, 136186; 47, 8943s. - The oxidizing action of H_2O_2 on $K_4[ReOCl_6]$ was studied by optical-d. measurements on the blood-red solns. formed. Plots of optical d. vs. the mol. ratio of $K_4[ReOCl_6]$ to H_2O_2 showed peaks at a ratio of 1/3 at 470, 500, 530, and 570 m μ . Solns. contg. const. amts. of H_2O_2 and varying amts. of $K_4[ReOCl_6]$ showed max. optind. d. at a ratio of 1/3; thus only a single complex (I) exists in soln. Increase in the ratio caused a gradual decrease in optical d., suggesting that I reacts with excess $K_4[ReOCl_6]$ and undergoes decompr. At const. H_2O_2 and increasing $K_4[ReOCl_6]$ concns. the optical d. became const. at a ratio of 1/3; further addn. of H_2O_2 caused no further change and corresponded to complete blndng of $[Re_2OCl_6]^{4-}$ (Ia). The stability const. of I is 1.02×10^4 . Salts corresponding to the following compns. were ptd. from solns. of max. extinction: (quinoline-II)- $[Cl_4Re_2O_2ReCl_4]$ (II), and $C_5H_5N[Cl_4Re_2O_2ReCl_4]$ (III). The quadrivalent state of Re was established by oxidation of II and III with excess Fe alum, followed by MnO_4^- titration. In both cases approx. 2 equivs. of MnO_4^- were required/g.

atom of Re. I gave Ia reversibly, indicating that 2 bridging O atoms act as oxidizing agents. This is supported by the fact that the soln. of $K_4[ReOCl_6]$ with H_2O_2 (in 1/3 mol. ratio) required approx. 6 equivs. of MnO_4^- /g. atom of Re at max. extinction. II and III dissolved in acid solns. giving the characteristic red solns., which turned yellow, reversibly, on raising the pH above 2.2. This may be related to the equil.: $[Re_2O_2Cl_6]^{4-}$ (yellow) + 4H $^+$ \rightleftharpoons $H_4[Re_2O_2Cl_6]$ (red). The solid salts and their acid solns. undergo slow decompn.: $[Re_2O_2Cl_6]^{4-} \rightarrow I_a + O_2$. Simultaneously an autoxidation-reduction process takes place in which the O acts as the oxidizing agent, and the Re atoms act as the reducing agent. $K_4[ReOCl_6]$ is diamagnetic, owing to spin coupling between paramagnetic Re nuclei. II is paramagnetic (moment = 3.5 Bohr magnetons), indicating less spin coupling due to increased distance between the Re atoms through the peroxide linkage. It is concluded that in soln. a complex is formed: $H_4[Re_2O_2Cl_6] + 3H_2O_2 \rightarrow [Re_2O_2Cl_6].2H_2O_2 + H_2O$. Two mols. of H_2O_2 can be joined by H linkage with O atoms of the peroxide bridge. In the solid state, however, there exists only 1 peroxide bridge, which slowly absorbs electrons and thus causes an increase in the Re oxidation state. The role of the bridging atoms presumably is the same for the complexes in soln.

Rip G. Rice

JEZOWSKA-TRZEBIATOWSKA, B.; PRZYWARSKA, H.

The acid base and structural equilibria in binuclear rhodium (IV) complexes. Bul chim PAN 9 no.11:679-684 '61.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Wroclaw Branch, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by W. Trzebiatowski.

Distr: bE2c(j)

Chemistry of sexivalent and quadrivalent uranium in organic solvents. / B. Jeżowska-Trzebiatowska, A. Bartek, M. Cimielowska, H. Przywarska, T. Mikulski, K. Bukieryński, and W. Kąkolowicz (UW, Wrocław, Poland). *Naukowe*, 3, Spec. No., 39-58 (1958) (in English).—Sols. of uranyl nitrate (I) and of UCl₄ were investigated by conductometric and spectrophotometric measurements. Low conductivities of I were found. The Fuoss-equation for ionic triplets was fitted satisfactorily but in a limited concn. range. Ion pairs [$(\text{UO}_2\text{NO}_3^+)^+\text{NO}_3^-$] at higher concns. and ionization at lower concns. have to be assumed. The ionization consts. for the ion pairs and triple ions were estd. as 1.1×10^{-4} and 3.45×10^{-7} in acetone, and as 1.28×10^{-4} and 4.03×10^{-4} in EtOH. Absorption spectra were detd. in the range of 380 to 500 m μ . Wave lengths (in m μ) and molar extinction coeffs. (at max. absorption), were, in H₂O: 485, 0.4; 468.2, 0.95; 456, 1.6; 438.2, 3.8; 426.5, 7.2; 414.2, 8.9; 403.2, 7.9; 389, 5.8; 382, 3.4; 380, 3.0; in acetone: 485, 0.48; 468.2, 4.11; 462, 6.4; 430, 9.54; 425.6, 11.13; 414.2, 10.3; 400, 8.4; 393.2, 5.5; 382, 3.1; 381.5, 3.5; in methyl ketone: 485, 0.66; 468.2, 3.55; 453, 5.88; 439, 3.79; 425.6, 10.35; 414.2, 9.65; 406, 8.0; 393.5, 5.3; 388, 3.9; 382, 3.4; in methyl isobutyl ketone: 485, 0.69; 488.2, 3.88; 452, 5.47; 437.8, 8.85; 425.6, 10.0; 416, 6.5; 406, 7.8; 393.2, 5.2; 381.5, 3.0; 383.6, 3.0; in dioxane: 485, 0.22; 468.2, 1.1; 453, 2.6; 438, 5.8; 425.6, 7.74; 417, 3.2; 406.5, 7.2; 392.5, 4.6; 377, 2.92; 363.6, 3.0; in formamide: 478, 4.8; 461, 6.21; 446.5, 16.0; 435, 26.8; 423.2, 29.89; 412.6, 24.8; 400, 18.2; 387.3, 0.67; 371, 8.27; 360.9, 9.6; in tributyl phosphate: 488, 0.63; 470, 1.71; 453, 3.54; 439, 8.61; 427, 8.82; 416, 9.74; 402.6, 8.14; 390, 6.25; 378.9, 3.2; 363.6, 3.0.

In MeCN: 481, 0.49; 468.2, 4.14; 452, 7.09; 437.8, 8.3; 425.6, 9.09; 412.2, 9.21; 402, 7.3; 390, 4.74; 376, 2.78; 363.4, 3.36; and in acetylacetone: 453, 260; and 400, 580. The band was diffuse in H₂O, formamide, acetylacetone, and dioxane, whereas it had a distinct vibrational structure in ketonic solvents. Changes of absorption at 450-530 m μ with concn. of I in EtOH-acetylacetone mixts. established the existence of the 1:1 complexes, and indicated the existence of 2:3 complexes of UO₂⁺⁺ and acetylacetone. Similar investigations established the existence of 1:1 complexes of I with mono-, di-, and tributyl phosphates, and with mono- and diamyl phosphates. Yellow UO₂BuPO₃·2H₂O, solv. product const. 10^{-14} in water, and a 1:2 complex [UO₂(Bu₄PO₃)₂]_n·2H₂O were pptd. Kinetics of gaseous O uptake by I was studied in solns. in H₂O-satd. isoamyl ether exposed to ultraviolet radiation. UO₂·2H₂O was detd. by oximetric titration with Mohr's salt. The rate const. was 1.52×10^{-3} (moles/l.)^{1/2}/min. at 25°. The mechanism is discussed and it is suggested that ether mols. are excited first, and then UO₂⁺⁺ reacts with org. peroxides. Absorption spectra of UCl₄ were detd. in org. solvents. Max. absorption bands were at the following wave lengths (wave length in m μ and molar extinction coeffs. given). In MeOH: 410, 9.0; 430, 11.0; 450, 13.4; 505, 8.7; 530, 8.4; and 625, 212.2; in tributyl phosphate: 415, 5.0; 455, 30.1; 495, 14.2; 555, 8.3; 695, 9.0; and 670, 29.3; in triamylphosphate: 415, 11.2; 455, 19.8; 495, 11.2; 555, 7.5; 695, 6.8; and 670, 16.7. Absorption spectra at 440-650 m μ of UCl₄ in MeOH-tributyl phosphate mixts. established the existence of the 1:1 complex with phosphate, for which $\log K = 3.13$. L. Stricki

JEZOWSKA-TRZEBIATOWSKA,B.; Przywarska,H.

Kinetics of the reaction between oxochlororhenate (IV) and hydrogen peroxide. Bul Ac Pol chim. 6 no.6:345-348 '58. (EEAI 9:6)

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Wroclaw University.
Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences.
Presented by W.Trzebiatowski.
(Clororhenates) (Hydrogen peroxide)

JEZOWSKA-TRZEBIATOWSKA, A; PRZYWARSKA, H.

Kinetics of the reaction between oxochlororhenate (IV) and
molecular oxygen catalyzed by nitrates. *Bul Ac Pol chim* 6 no.10:
611-615 '58.
(EEAI 9:6)

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Wroclaw University. Institute
of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by
W.Trebiatowski.

(Chlororhenates) (Oxygen)
(Nitrates) (Catalysts)

H. Przywarska

5
2 May
2

Distr: 4E3c/4E2c

27

Oxygen-carrying capacity of binuclear rhenium(IV) complex. B. Jeżowska-Trzebiatowska and H. Przywarska (Univ. Wrocław, Poland). *Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. Chim., géol. et géograph.* 6, 349-54 (1958) (in English).—The reaction of K oxochlororhenate(IV) (I) with oxidizing cations ($\text{Ce}^{(\text{IV})}$, $\text{Fe}^{(\text{III})}$), and anions (IO_4^- , BrO_3^- , $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$) was examd. by the optical Job method. At the I to O equiv. molar ratio of 1:2, the optical ds. of the solns. became const. when the amt. of I was kept const., whereas they rapidly decreased after reaching a max. when I was added to a const. amt. of one of the oxidizing agents. The unstable red complex (II) yielded I after some 12 hrs. From the II soln., the black Rb salt, the brown-red $\text{Cs}_2\text{H}(\text{Re}_2\text{O}_7\text{Cl}_6)$, and a pink quinoline(III) salt, $(\text{III}, \text{H})\text{Re}_2\text{O}_7\text{Cl}_6$, were pptd. The salts decompd. to I (the Rb salt most easily), and dissolved in H_2O or dil. acids with blood-red color. The acid-base equil., $(\text{Re}_2\text{O}_7\text{Cl}_6)^{4-} + \text{H}^+ = (\text{Re}_2\text{O}_7\text{Cl}_6\text{H})^3-$, analogous to that in the system I- H_2O_2 , was established. Two mechanisms of II formation are proposed for oxidation with cations and anions. It is concluded that the structure $\text{Re}:\text{O}(\text{O}): \text{Re}$, or ReOORe , or their tautomeric equil. is possible. J. Sieckl

PRZYWARSKA

Ab.

11.11.1980

Kinetics of the reaction between oxochlororhenate(IV) and molecular oxygen catalyzed by nitrates. B. Jeżowska-Trzebiatowska and T. Przywarska (Univ. Wrocław, Poland). *Bull. acad. polon. sci., Ser. sci., Chim., geol. et geogr.* 6, 611-15(1958)(in English); cf. *C.A.* 52, 19063d.—The reversible oxidation with gaseous O from air, of K oxochlororhenate (I) to the peroxy compd. was studied at 2.5, 12, and 13°. I (10^{-4} mole) was dissolved in 50 ml. 2N HCl, about 10^{-3} mole KNO_3 was added as catalyst, the soln. filled with H_2O to 100 ml., and optical ds. at 496 m μ were examined at time intervals. The soln. was stirred vigorously in contact with air. Data fitted the equation $dx/dt = k[\text{KNO}_3](a - x)^{0.5}e^{0.5}$. Activation energy was 10.62 cal. A 9-stage mechanism is suggested, and the derivation of the kinetic equation is outlined. J. Stecki

5

Distr: 4E2c(j)

Chemistry of **sextivalent** and **quadrivalent** uranium in organic solvents. / U. Jeżowska-Trzebiatowska, A. Bartęcki, M. Chmielowska, H. Przywurska, I. Mikulski, K. Bukietyński, and W. Kąkolowicz (UJF, Wrocław, Poland). *Makromolekule* 3, Spec. No. 39-58 (1958) (in English).—Solutions of uranyl nitrate (I) and of UCl₄ were investigated by conductometric and spectrophotometric measurements. Low conductivities of I were found. The Fuoss equation for ionic triplets was fitted satisfactorily but in a limited concn. range. Ion pairs [(UO₂NO₃)⁺]NO₃⁻] at higher concns. and ionization at lower concns. have to be assumed. The ionization consts. for the ion pairs and triple ions were estd. as 1.1 × 10⁻⁴ and 3.45 × 10⁻⁴ in acetone, and as 1.28 × 10⁻⁴ and 4.03 × 10⁻⁴ in EtOH. Absorption spectra were detd. in the range of 360 to 500 m μ . Wave lengths (in m μ) and molar extinction coeffs. [at max. absorption] were, in H₂O: 485, 0.4; 468.2, 0.09; 455, 1.6; 438.2, 3.8; 426.5, 7.2; 414.2, 8.96; 403.2, 7.9; 389, 5.8; 382, 3.4; 366, 3.0; in acetone: 485, 0.48; 488.2, 4.11; 462, 8.4; 439, 0.64; 426.6, 11.13; 414.2, 10.3; 406, 8.4; 393.2, 5.5; 382, 3.1; 361.5, 3.5; in methyl ethyl ketone: 485, 0.06; 488.2, 3.55; 453, 5.88; 439, 8.79; 426.6, 10.33; 414.2, 9.65; 406, 8.0; 393.5, 5.3; 382, 2.9; 362, 3.4; in methyl isobutyl ketone: 485, 0.69; 488.2, 3.38; 462, 5.47; 437.8, 8.85; 426.6, 10.0; 418, 9.7; 406, 7.8; 393.2, 5.2; 381.5, 3.0; 363.8, 3.0; in dioxane: 488, 0.22; 468.2, 1.1; 453, 2.6; 438, 5.8; 426.6, 1.74; 417, 8.2; 406.5, 7.2; 392.5, 4.6; 377, 2.02; 363.6, 3.0; in formamide: 478, 4.8; 461, 0.21; 446.5, 16.0; 435, 26.8; 423.2, 29.86; 412.5, 24.8; 400, 16.2; 387.5, 9.67; 371.1, 8.27; 360.9, 9.6; in tributyl phosphate: 488, 0.03; 470, 1.71; 453, 3.64; 439, 8.61; 427, 8.82; 416, 9.74; 402.6, 8.14; 390, 5.25; 378.0, 3.2; 363.6, 3.0;

In MeCN: 481, 0.49; 468.2, 4.14; 452, 7.09; 437, 8.7; 427, 425.6, 9.69; 412.2, 9.21; 402, 7.3; 390, 4.74; 376, 2.78; 363.4, 3.36; and in acetylacetone: 453, 200; and 400, 580. The band was diffuse in H₂O; formamide, acetylacetone, and dioxane, whereas it had a distinct vibrational structure in ketonic solvents. Changes of absorption at 460-530 m μ with concn. of I in EtOH-acetylacetone mixts. established the existence of the 1:1 complex and indicated the existence of 2:3 complexes of UO₂⁺⁺ and acetylacetone. Similar investigations established the existence of 1:1 complexes of I with mono-, di-, and tributyl phosphates, and with mono- and diethyl phosphates. Yellow UO₂BuPO₂·2H₂O, solv. product const. 10⁻¹⁰ in water, and a 1:2 complex UO₂(Bu₂PO₂)₂·2H₂O were ptd. Kinetics of gaseous O₂ uptake by I was studied in solns. in H₂O-satd. isoamyl ether exposed to ultraviolet radiation. UO₂·2H₂O was detd. by oxidimetric titration with Mohr's salt. The rate const. was 1.52 × 10⁻⁴ (moles/l.)^{1/2}/min. at 25°. The mechanism is discussed and it is suggested that ether molcs. are excited first, and then UO₂⁺⁺ reacts with org. peroxides. Absorption spectra of UCl₄ were detd. in org. solvents. Max. absorption bands were at the following wave lengths (wave length in m μ , and molar extinction coeffs. given): In MeOH: 410, 0.0; 420, 11.0; 450, 18.4; 505, 3.7; 530, 6.4; and 625, 212.2; in tributyl phosphate: 415, 5.0; 455, 30.1; 495, 14.2; 555, 8.8; 695, 9.0; and 670, 29.3; in triethylphosphate: 415, 11.2; 455, 19.8; 495, 11.2; 555, 7.5; 695, 6.8; and 670, 16.7. Absorption spectra at 440-650 m μ of UCl₄ in MeOH-tributyl phosphate mixt. established the existence of the 1:1 complex with phosphate, for which log K = 3.13. — Steck.

Przywarska, H.

POLAND/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds

C

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khim, No. 9, 1959, 30757

Author : Jezowska-Trzebiatowska, B, Przywarska, H.

Inst : Polish Academy of Sciences

Title : Oxygen-Carrying Capacity of Binuclear Rhenium
(IV) Complexes

Orig Pub: Bull Acad Polon Sci, Ser Sci Chim, Geol, et
Geograph, 1958, No 6, 349-354

Abstract: The authors have made continuous spectrophotometric measurements on the reaction of $\text{Re}_2\text{OCl}_{10}^{7+}$ (I) with a number of oxidizers. It has been found that 1 mol of I adds 1 gm-atom of O. The peroxy complex $\text{Re}_2\text{O}_2\text{Cl}_{10}^{7+}$ (II) which is formed is unstable and is completely decomposed after 12 hrs; in the course of the

Card 1/3

58

PSAKHIS, B. I.

Effect of some drugs on the functioning of the ciliary apparatus
of the nasal mucosa in man. Vest. otorin. no.2:28-32 '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (zav. - zasluzhennyj
deyatel' nauki prof. A. G. Likhachev) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(NOSE) (DRUGS---PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

On
PSAKHIS, B. I. Cand Med Sci -- "For the problem of certain mechanisms of the protective function of the mucous membrane of the nose." Mos, 1960 (2nd Mos State Med Inst im N. I. Pirogov). (KL, 1-61, ■ 210)

-419-

PSAKHIS, B.I.

Free skin graft following a radical operation on the middle ear.
Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 20 no. 6:70-73 N-D '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Otorinolaringologicheskoye otdeleniye Kalininskoye gorodskoy
bol'nitsy No.1. (SKIN GRAFTING) (EAR SURGERY)

PSAKHIS, B.I., kand.med.nauk

C-reactive protein in chronic paranasal sinusitis. Trudy KGM
(MIRA 18:1)
no.10:390-393 '63.

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (ispolnyayushchiy
ob'yazannosti zav. kafedroy - kand. med. nauk N.A.Golubev)
Kalininskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

PSAKHIS, B.I.

Some physiological properties of the mucous membrane of the nose
and its changes in chronic rhinitis and sinusitis. Vest. otorin.
22 no. 5:58-64 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

i. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. - prof. A.G.
Likhachev) I Moskvoskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta
imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(COLD (PATHOLOGY)) (SINUSITIS)
(MUCOUS MEMBRANE)

PSAKHIS, B.I.

Effect of certain medicinal substances on the activity of the
ciliate epithelium of the esophagus in frogs. Vest. otorin. 22
no.4:38-45 Je-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(ESOPHAGUS)

KLIYENTOVSKIY, Gleb Borisovich; PSAKHIS, Zinoviy Yakovlevich; YEFREMOVA,
Ye.V., red.; KARYAKINA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Automobile models with rubber and spring-actuated engines]
Modeli avtomobilei s rezinovymi i pruzhinnymi dvigateliами.
Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1960. 103 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Automobile--Models)

PSAKHIS, Z.Ya.; KLYIMENTOVSKIY, G.B.; SUKHANOV, A.P.; YEFREMOVA, Ye.V.,
red.; BLAZHENKOVA, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Models of racing automobiles] Modeli gonochnykh avtomobilei.
Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1959. 173 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Automobiles, Racing--Models)

PSAKHIS, Z.

PSAKHIS, Z.

The best automobile models. Za rul. 15 no.7:insert: p.2-4 Jl '57.
(Automobiles--Models) (MIRA 10:9)

DISKIN, Ye.I.; D'YAKOV, A.V.; KLYENTOVSKIY, G.B.; PSAKHIS, Z.Ye.;
SUKHANOV, A.P.; YEFREMOVA, Ye.V., red.; FANSIMIDT, F.Ya.,
tekhn. red.

[Modeling of automobiles] Avtomobil'nyi modelizm. Pod ob-
shchei red. Z.IA.Psakhisa. [By] E.Diskin i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo
DOSAAF, 1962. 391 p.
(Automobiles—Modeling)

PRIMIYI, A. I.

Volga-Don Canal

Mass utilization of scrapers in an effective method of executing earth work. Neft. trud.
tab. 6 No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1958, Uncl.
2

GORSKIY, A.I.; VELIKOV, T.M.; KLEYNMAN, Ya.M.; PSAK'YAN, P.P.;
FEYGELEVICH, M.V.; KHAIMOV, Ye.S.

Automatic and remote control of mining installations.
Gor. zhur. no.7:12-19 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Yuvmetallurgavtomatika.
(Mining machinery) (Automatic control) (Remote control)

FLEYSHMAN, L.Ye.; LISICHENOK, V.S.; VAS'KO, T.P.; PSALOM, P.G.

Production of sugar and yeast from feed molasses. Sakh. prom.
35 no.8:11-16 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy
promyshlennosti (for Fleyshman, Lisichenol). 2. Ukrainskiy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promyshlennosti
(for Vas'ko, Psalom).

(Sugar manufacture)
(Yeast) (Molasses)

ZABRODSKIY, A.G.; PSALOM, P.G.; POGREBNAVA, V.F.

Obtaining feed yeasts from ~~discard~~ molasses. Spirt.prom. 29 no.2:32-39
'63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i likero-
vodochnoy promyshlennosti.
(Distilling industries—By-products) (Yeast)

VAS'KO, T.P.; ZABRODSKIY, A.G [Zabrods'kyi, A.H.]; PSALOM, P.G.
[Psalom, P.H.]

Improving the separation sections of the yeast shops in
alcohol distilleries. Khar.prom. no.1:31-35 Ja-Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i
likero-vodochnoy promyshlennosti.
(Distilleries—By-products) (Yeast)

ZABROISKY, A.G.; POGROM, I.G.; POGREBNAYA, V.F.

Separation of alcohol fermentation yeasts from molasses
stillage. Trudy UkrNIISP no.9:90-99 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

ACC NR: AT7004508

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2531/66/000/189/0094/0100

AUTHOR: Fomichev, I. A.; Kurpakov, Yu. A.; Psalomshchikov, V. F.

ORG: None

TITLE: Small thermoprobe for investigating the lower 500-meter layer in the atmosphere

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 189, 1966. Issledovaniye pogranichnogo sloya atmosfery s pomoshch'yu vertoletov i planerov (Investigating the boundary layer of the atmosphere with the aid of helicopters and gliders), 94-100

TOPIC TAGS: temperature instrument, meteorology, measuring instrument, meteorologic instrument, atmospheric probe, lower atmosphere, atmospheric temperature, radiosonde, helicopter, meteorologic balloon

ABSTRACT: The circuitry and principles of operation of a small thermoprobe designed for investigating the temperature regime in the lower 500-meter layer in the atmosphere are reviewed. The thermoprobe is a radio telemetering system consisting of a sensor-thermistor, a radio transmitting device, and a complex of ground receiving and recording equipment. The radio transmitter uses the RKZ-1 radiosonde circuitry, but certain changes have been incorporated to compensate for the absence of a

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ACC NR: AT7004508

pressure switch in the thermoprobe. The KMT-1 thermistor has twice the temperature coefficient of resistivity of the MMT-1 thermistor used in the RKZ-1 radiosonde, and a much lower coefficient of inertia, so that the coefficient of inertia of the temperature-sensitive element is less than 5 seconds. The temperature coefficient of resistivity of the thermistors in the KMT-1 varies between 4.5 and 6% per 1°C , corresponding to an average change in frequency from the measuring oscillator of an order of magnitude of 50 cycles/degree. The measuring oscillator's frequency modulation at 0°C is 1,500 cycles, making the lower limit measured by the thermoprobe -30°C , while there is no upper limit. The unit's radiated frequency is 150 megacycles. Power supply is provided by a set of batteries consisting of one GB-70 plate battery, two FNTs "Saturn" 1.6 volt filament batteries, which also supply the fan motor, and one KBS-L-0.50 battery for supplying the semiconductor multivibrator. The batteries are good for 20 hours of operation. Lift-off weight of the transmitter section, together with batteries, is about 1,000 grams. Ground reception uses a collapsible whip antenna on the receiving-recording equipment, with reliable reception possible over 1,000 to 1,500 meters. The supply from the 127/220 volt AC network is rectified before being fed to the ground equipment. Tests were made and readings compared with those obtained from the M-34 aspiration psychrometer and the A-22-1U radiosonde at the 2 meter level, showing the mean square error in readings for the thermoprobe to be within 0.29° of those obtained with the M-34, and 0.62° of those obtained with the A-22-1U. Improvements can reduce the error in

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AT7004508

measuring temperature with the thermoprobe to $\pm 0.1^\circ$. The conclusions are that the thermoprobe provides temperature measurements accurate to $\pm 0.2^\circ$; that such measurements can be made to within $\pm 0.1^\circ$ by utilization of available circuit parameters; that the sounding ceiling can be increased to 20 to 25 kilometers by the use of a super-heterodyne receiver; and that helicopters, gliders, tethered aerostats and balloons can be used for the systematic probing of the lower layer of the atmosphere. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 3 figures. [W.A. - No 4]

SUB CODE: 04/SUBM DATE: None/ SOV REF: 005

Card 3/3

PSALOMSHCHIKOVA, K.I.

Composition of solid hydrocarbons in petroleums and bitumens.

Trudy VNIGRI no.227 Geokhim.sbor. no.9:21-36 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

PSALOMSHCHIKOVA, K.I.

Procedure of determining the group composition of hydrocarbons
from the oil fraction of bitumens by adsorption chromatography.
Trudy VNIGRI no.174:199-209 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Hydrocarbons)
(Chromatographic analysis)

SHISHKOVA, A.P.; PSALOMSHCHIKOVA, K.I.; MASAGUTOVA, D.A.

Characteristics of organic matter in upper and middle Miocene deposits
of northeastern Sakhalin and the Shmidt Peninsula. Trudy VNIIGRI
no.155:12-27 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Sakhalin--Petroleum geology)
(Shmidt Peninsula--Petroleum geology)
(Organic matter)

SHISHKOVA, A.P.; MASAGUTOVA, D.A.; PSALOMSHCHIKOVA, K.I.

Desulfurizing the sulfur compounds of asphaltic and resinous substances of petroleum on Raney nickel. Trudy VNIGRI no.123:
168-174 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Petroleum products) (Hydrogenation) (Nickel)

PSALOMSHCHIKOVA, K.I.

Determining the molecular weight of asphaltic and resinous
substances in petroleums and bitumens. Trudy VNIGRI no.123:
193-201 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Molecular weights) (Petroleum products)

SHISHKOVA, A.P.; PSALOMSHCHIKOVA, K.I.; MASAGUTOVA, D.A.

Method for studying bituminous pitch components in petroleum
and other bitumens. Avtoref. nauch. trud. VNIGRI no.17:71-74
'56. (MIRA 11:6)
(Petroleum) (Bitumen)

Psalomshchikova, K.I.

1110) STAVKO I BOOK EXPLOITATION
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
institut

Geokhimiicheskiy sbornik, no. 5 (Collected Papers on Geochemistry,
Nr. 5), Leningrad, Gosizdat, 1958. (Series "Trudy,"
V.P. 123). 400 copies printed.

Ed.: Pavel Petrovich Andreyev. Exec. Ed.: L. Ya. Rusekova;
Tech. Ed.: I. N. Gennadjeva.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for the technical and scientific personnel of Institutes and Fazil (Central Scientific Research Laboratories) of the petroleum industry and all those interested in the geology and geochemistry of petroleum.

COVERAGE: The book is the fifth issue of the Geokhimiicheskiy sbornik (Collected Papers on Geochemistry) and contains articles contributed by VNIIGIL staff members (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Geological Survey) on various aspects of geochemistry. The work is divided into two parts, the first of which consists of 12 articles dealing with the development of theoretical problems in petroleum chemistry. The second part reviews problems connected with the study of organic and mineral crudes. In Part 1, A. P. Dobryanskiy points to the low temperature origin of petroleum and rejects the popular idea concerning high temperature origin. The joint work of A. P. Dobryanskiy, P. P. Andreyev, and A. I. Bogololov directs attention to the uniform phenomena in the composition of crudes that result from spontaneous changes in their substances through geological periods and which occur in full conformance with the basic laws of nature. The article supplements the basic principles developed by A. P. Dobryanskiy ten years ago in his well-known work "Geochemistry of Petroleum." G. A. Demchenko and A. F. Kurbutovskaya report on the correlation of some microelements in the composition of crudes. Their extensive research combined with existing information permits them to draw interesting basic conclusions bearing directly on the origin of crude. Part 1V contains articles on new chemical, physical, and economical studies conducted at VNIIPI in recent years. Among these A. I. Bogolyubov and K. I. Savina report on the particular characteristics of the aromatic hydrocarbon structure, which may prove useful for future research and exploration and in solving many general problems. I. K. Voronova describes a new method of counting the total number of live bacteria. It may be applied in various microbiological studies. Referenced to accompany each article.

SGV/1960

COLLECTED ARTICLES (CONT.)
Tretyakova, N. I., Study of the Mat-mat' Gases of Carbonaceous Oil-shale and Devonian Reservoirs in Some Regions of the Volga-Ural Petroleum Province. 110

Dobryanskiy, P. P., Geochemical Studies Connected with Petroleum for Crude Oil. 115

Andreyev, I. P., Baffingive Methods of Studying Kerogen of Stratigraphic Rocks. 154

Shishikova, A. P., N. A. Yur'yeva, and K. I. Psalomshchikova, Removal of Sulfur from the End of Sphalerite Party. 167

Bogomolov, A. I., and K. I. Savina, Structure, Group Analysis of Aromatic Hydrocarbon Fractions of Petroleum. 172

Andreyev, I. P., M. P. Savel'ev, and N. P. Silina, New Method of Studying the Dispersed Organic Substance of Rocks. 189

Psalomshchikova, K. I., Determining the Molecular Weight of Asphaltenes, Tarry Substances of Crudes and Bitumens. 193

PSARAS, G.G., inzh.; KOZYREV, P.P., inzh.

Repair of aluminum patterns by arc welding. Svar. proizv. no.1:
33-34 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Foundries--Equipment and supplies) (Aluminium-Welding)

ANTONETS, D.P., inzh.; PSARAS, G.G., inzh.

Automatic welding of two-layer steel without preliminary edge preparation. Svar.proizv. no.5:19-21 My '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Laminated metals--Welding)

S/135/62/000/005/003/007
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Antonets, D. P., Psaras, G. G., Engineers

TITLE: Automatic welding of bi-layer steel without previous bevelling of edges

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 5, 1962, 19 - 21

TEXT: Information is given on the results of an investigation carried out at the Zhdanov Institute of Heavy Machinebuilding together with the Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye. O. Paton AS UkrSSR, VNIITMASH and UkrNITI, of the automatic welding of 8, 10 and 12 mm thick bi-layer steel 10 + 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T), without previous bevelling of edges. To assure corrosion resistance of the stainless layer, first the joints on the low-carbon layer and then on the coating layer were welded. The initial weld was produced with CB-12TC (Sv-12GS) wire on a flux pad. The separating layer was welded with one electrode from the side of the alloyed metal with CB-06X25H12TH (Sv-06Kh25N12Yu) wire 3 mm in diameter, under AN-26 flux, on d-c of reverse polarity. The wire contains in %: up to 0.08 C; 0.6 - 1.0 Si; up to 0.8 Mn; 24.0 - 26.0 Cr; 11.5 -



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S/135/62/000/005/003/007

A006/A101

Automatic welding of...

13.5 Ni; 0.6 - 0.9 Ti; 0.4 - 0.8 Al; up to 0.02 S and 0.03 P. The coating weld was produced with a split electrode wire, 4 mm in diameter, of the same composition, and under the same flux, on d-c of direct polarity. The distance between the electrodes must be 2 - 5 mm less than the width of the bead of the separating weld. A redesigned welding tractor TC-17M (TS-17M) was used, assuring simultaneous and uniform supply of two wires to the welding area. The weld joints produced by the described method were tested and showed satisfactory properties. The advantage of the method is the fact that labor consuming operations for the beveling of edges have been eliminated. There are 2 tables and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Zhdanov Plant of Heavy Machinebuilding)

Card 2/2

L 22024-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HM/JH
ACC NR: AP6007920 SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/002/0054/0056

AUTHOR: Antonets, D. P.; Psaras, G. G.

ORG: Zhdanov Heavy Machine Building Plant (Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashino-stroyeniya)

TITLE: Features of the submerged arc welding of aluminum with waveform electrodes

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 2, 1966, 54-56

TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, welding electrode, welding technology, aluminum, metal crystallization, metal grain structure

ABSTRACT: A promising technique of varying the crystallization conditions is the induction of surging in the molten metal of the weld pool. Normally, however, this can be accomplished only by means of cumbersome and often extremely expensive electric and electromagnetic devices. In this connection, the Zhdanov Heavy Machine Building Plant has developed and introduced a technique for welding aluminum by means of two waveform electrodes which makes it possible to cause the arc to travel back and forth and thus to energetically stir the molten metal and hence also to degasify it and reduce its grain size. This technique was first described in 1964 (D. P. Antonets, F. I. Bukin. Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1964). The alternate feeding of the concave and convex loops of the two waveform welding wires causes a back-and-forth motion of particles of the molten metal at an amplitude equal to the bending amplitude of the

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.011:661.862

L 22024-66

ACC NR: AP6007920

wire. In this connection the authors present formulas for calculating the oscillation (surging) amplitude and frequency of particles of the molten metal which make it possible to determine the pattern of surging as a function of the welding regime and show that during welding with waveform electrodes all the metal particles at the site of combustion of the arc will execute harmonic oscillations of an amplitude equal to the bending amplitude of the wire, which will generate pressure pulsations that can also be calculated in theory. Thus, the maximum pulsation of unit pressure at an amplitude of 8 mm for a frequency of up to 7 cps will be 0.65 g/mm^2 and for a frequency of 9 cps, more than 1 g/mm^2 which is adequate considering that the strength of Al and Al alloys in the crystallization range is $1-5 \text{ g/mm}^2$. Such pulsations, combined with the active stirring of the molten metal of the weld pool, make it possible to rupture the branches of the growing crystals of Al and Al alloys and thus produce a more fine-grained structure, provided that the electrode-feeding rate is sufficiently high and the surging time sufficiently long. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 6 formulas.

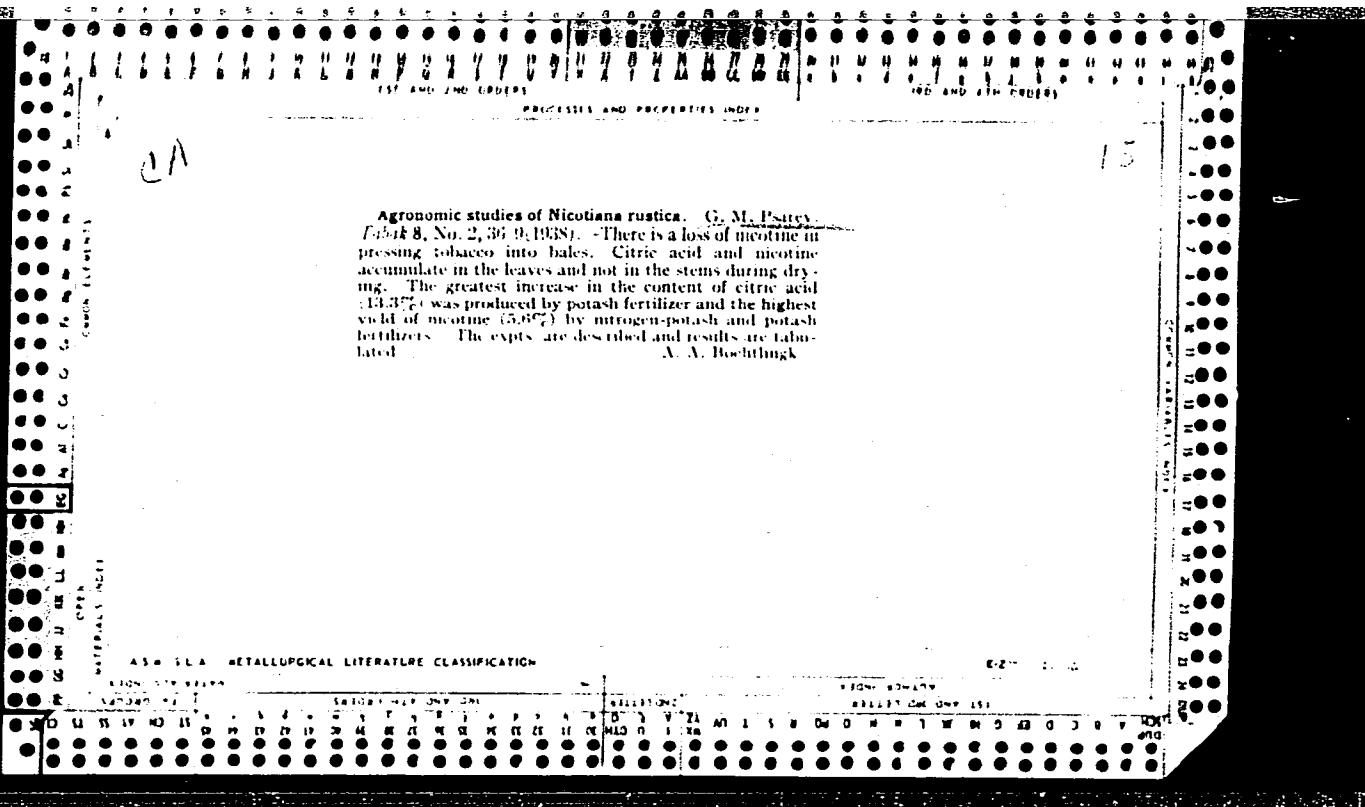
SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 ✓ V

VRUBLEVSKIY, V.I., inzh.; KRYZHANOVSKIY, O.M., inzh.; PANASYUK, L.S.,
inzh.; RAVICH, K.S., inzh.; SHCHUR, A.G., inzh.; GARNAZHENKO,
I.O., inzh.; LEBEDEV, Ye.I., inzh.; PSAREV, A.M., inzh.;
SALATSINSKIY, V.V., inzh.; SHOKAREV, V.A., inzh.

Over-all mechanization and automation of the composition of
charge. Mashinostroenie no. 6:45-47 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut liteynogo proizvodstva, AN UkrSSR (for Vrublevskiy, Kryzhanovskiy,
Panasyuk, Ravich, Shchur). 2. Toretskiy mashinostroitel'nyy
zavod (for Garnazhenko, Lebedev, Psarev, Salatsinskiy, Shokarev).
(Cast iron--Metallurgy) (Automation)



PSAREV, G. M.

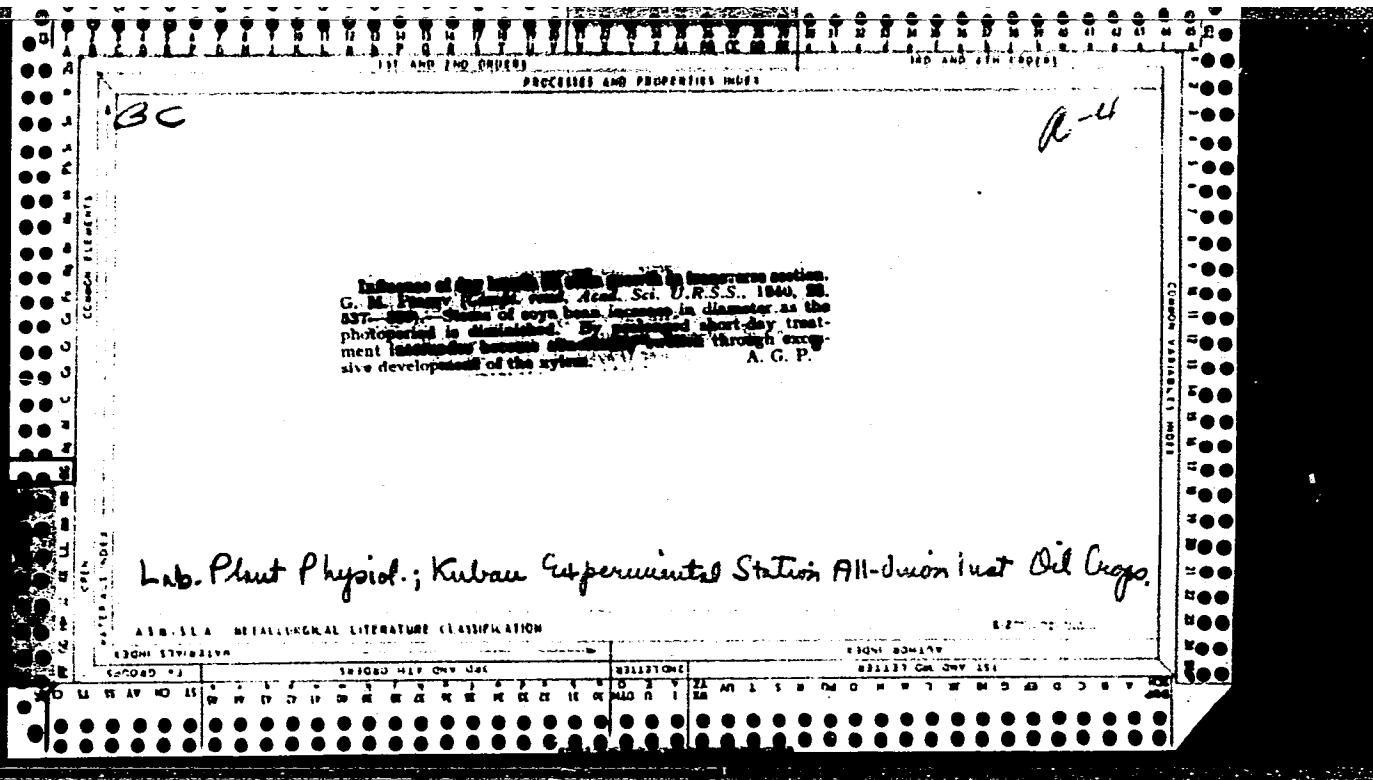
"Physiological Character of Changes Induced in Maize by Removing Male Inflorescence
(Tassels)," Dokl. AN SSSR, 22, No.4, 1939

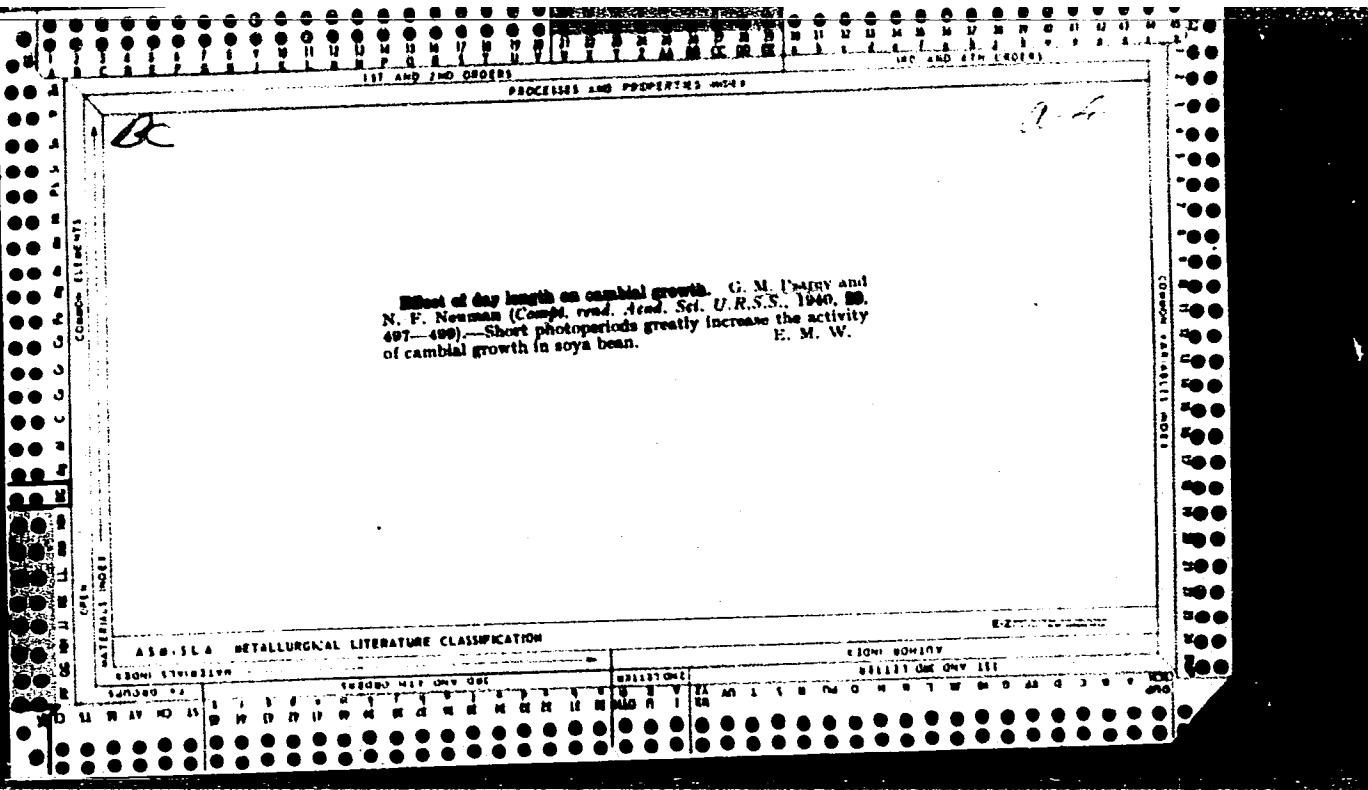
Lab. of Agrophysiol., Test Station of Cereal and Leguminous Plants, Kuban

PSAREV, G. M.

"Yellowing and Dying of Leaves in Soya as Related to Daylength," Dokl. AN SSSR,
25, No.8, 1939

All-Union Inst. of Oil Cultures





PSAREV, G. M.

"Growth Response ~~to~~ Soya to Day Length in Relation to Development,"
Dokl. AN SSSR, 30, No.9, 1941

Lab. Plant Physiol., Kuban Exper. Station of the All-Union Inst. of Oil Crops

CA

The role of heterauxin in form-generation and growth processes of a plant. G. M. Padrey (Rostov State Univ.).
Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 56, 877-89 (1947). Vacuum infiltration of solns. of heterauxin into entire plants of soya at a concn. of 10 μ g. per 100 ml. of H₂O leads to retardation of flower-bud formation; the growth of leaves that are formed during the infiltration process is also retarded, but subsequently formed leaves grow more rapidly.
G. M. Kosolapoff

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343510002-2

MARSHALL, G.M.

"The Effect of Some Synthetic Substances on the Development of Embryonic Roots in Winter Wheat," Dok. AN, 56, No. 9, 1947

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343510002-2"

PSAREV, G. M.

34330 PSAREV, G. M.. Vliyaniye vnesnikh fizicheskikh usloviy sredy na yavleniye pigmentatsii obolochki semyan. soi. Uchen. zapiski (Rost. N/D Gos. UN-T im. Kolotova), T. XV, 1949, S. 61-70. - Bibliogr: 12 Nazv.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

PSAREV, G. M.

G. M. Psarev, Vyrashchivaniye makhorki (Cultivation of Makhorka), Sel'khozgiz, 5 sheets.

The brochure gives the biology of makhorka, the characteristics of its sub-species, describes the technical agronomy of its cultivation (selection of its location on the plantation, tilling the soil for makhorka, methods of cultivation of makhorka), harvesting the crop, and surrendering raw makhorka at collection points.

The brochure is intended for kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers.

SO: U- 6472, 18 Nov 1954

PSAREV, M.K.

Comparison of chisel and "hoofed" bore bits used in the Kounradskiy
Mine. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.gor.'dela, met. i stroimat. no.11:42-50
'56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Kounradskiy--Boring machinery)

TSARIK, N. V.

"Investigation of the Process of Percussive Drilling at the
Konrad Mine." Cand Tech Sci, Inst of Metallurgy and Ore Dressing,
Acad Sci Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata, 1955. (KL, No 12, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

ALEKSEYEV, O.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PSAREV, M.K., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk

Experiments in the Kounradski mine for boring practice improvement.
Gor. zhur. no.7:32-37 Jl '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(Kounradski--Boring)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343510002-2

VOLKOV, V.M., kandidat tehnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; PSAREV, S.A., inzhener.

Investigation of cord pairs for the ATS-47 and UATS-49. Sbor.LIIZHT
no.151:159-163 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Telephone, Automatic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343510002-2"

Psarev, V.I.
USSR / Physical Chemistry - Surface Phenomena, Adsorption,
Chromatography, Ion Interchange.

B-15

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No.1, 1958, 598.

Author : V.I. Psarev, I.V. Salli.

Inst : Dnepropetrovsk University.

Title : Coalescence Kinetics and Determination of Surface Tension
of Solid Phase Boundary. Surface Tension of Cementite of
Boundary with Austenite and Ferrite.

Orig Pub : Nauchn. zap. Dnepropetr. un-ta, 1956, 45, 61 - 67.

Abstract : The change of the mean radius of globular cementite
particles in steels kept in a vacuum furnace or lead bath
was studied experimentally. The magnitude of of cementite
on the boundary with austenite and ferrite was com-
puted for a wide temperature range by the method proposed

Card: 1/2

USSR / Physical Chemistry - Surface Phenomena, Adsorption,
Chromatography, Ion Interchange. B-13

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No.1, 1958, 598.

Abstract : earlier (see the foregoing abstract). The smaller value
of cementite on the ferrite boundary than on the austenite
boundary is explained by a less dense atom packing in fer-
rite, rises at the introduction of a carbide producing
element (Cr, Ti); the introduction of an element, which
does not produce any carbide, decreases the magnitude.

Card: 2/2

KOSTUR, N.L. [Kostur, M.L.]; PSAREV, V.I. [Psar'ov, V.I.]

Solubility and the effect of certain elements on the physical properties of the compounds InSb and CdSb. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.8:900-907 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PSAREV, V.I. [Psar'ov, V.I.]; KOSTUR, N.L. [Kostur, M.L.]; DOBRYDEN', K.A.;
KOSTUR, T.A. [Kostur, T.O.]

The semiconducting compound Cd₄Sb₃. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.10:
1141-1143 0 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PSAREV, V.I.

Coagulation of carbide particles in high manganese steel. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; chern. met. 8 no.4:142-149 '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.